

LV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Fishes in the British Museum.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 371.]

Corvina nigripinnis.

D. 9 | $\frac{1}{37}$. A. 2/7. L. lat. ca. 65.

The height of the body equals the length of the head, and is contained thrice and two thirds in the total length (without caudal). Snout obtuse, with the upper jaw overlapping the lower. Præoperculum with a fine spinous serrature. Dorsal spines slightly flexible at the top. The second anal spine strong, rather more than half as long as the longest ray. Silvery, with oblique dusky lines along the series of scales. All the fins black.

A single specimen, 9 inches long, from the coast of the Cameroon country, has been presented by Dr. J. A. Smith.

Gobius caffer.

D. 6 | 14. A. 12. L. lat. 70.

The head and neck are entirely naked; the scales very small on the front part of the trunk, but becoming gradually larger hindwards. There are about twenty-two longitudinal series of scales between the second dorsal and anal. Head broader than high, with a broad obtusely rounded snout. The height of the body is two ninths or two elevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two sevenths. Eye rather small, two thirds of the length of the snout. Height of dorsal fins less than that of the body; the ventral terminates at a great distance from the vent. The last dorsal rays extend to the root of the caudal, which is obtusely rounded. Canine teeth none. This fish is (in spirits) of a brownish-olive colour, with twelve purplish vertical bands, which are as broad as the interspaces. The bands are very regular in one specimen, and anastomosing in another. Dorsal fins with series of dark spots; caudal and anal immaculate.

Two specimens, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Port Elizabeth; purchased.

Gobius natalensis.

D. 6 | 11. A. 10. L. lat. 54.

Head and nape naked; scales rather irregularly arranged, small on the anterior part of the trunk, and becoming gradually larger hindwards. About eighteen longitudinal series of

scales between the second dorsal and the anal. Head rather broader than high. The height of the body is contained five times and a half in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head three times and a half. Eyes rather close together, somewhat shorter than the snout, and nearly one fifth of the length of the head. Dorsal fins nearly as high as the body; caudal rounded; ventral extending to the vent. Canine teeth none. Light brownish, mottled with darker, the dark spots having a tendency to form vertical stripes on the sides of the body. An indistinct dark spot above the base of the pectoral. Dorsal and caudal fins with small dark spots arranged in series.

Two specimens, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Port Natal. Collected by Mr. Ayres.

GASTROMYZON (g. n. *Homalopterina*).

Distinguished from *Homaloptera* by having a great number of rays in the ventral fins, which are united into a suctorial disk.

Gastromyzon borneensis.

D. 11. A. 7. P. 28. V. 21. L. lat. 74.

Snout short, with semicircular outline and trenchant margin; barbels very small. Eye small, entirely in the posterior half of the length of the head. Lower lip fringed. Scales smooth. Origin of the dorsal fin immediately in front of the first ventral ray. Caudal subtruncated. Blackish brown; dorsal and caudal rays annulated with black.

Several specimens from mountain-torrents of the interior of Borneo. The largest examples are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The collector at Labuan has accompanied the specimens of this most singular fish with the following notes:—"The fish are only found in the rapid sources of rivers as they descend from the mountains of the interior; when disturbed they dart rapidly across the swiftest current from one stone to another, and stick like limpets to the stones, along which they crawl slowly like a molluscous animal. These specimens come from the sources of the Mingalong river."

Chalcinus paranensis.

D. 11. A. 30. V. 7. L. lat. 32. L. transv. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The height of the body is contained twice and two thirds in the total length, the length of the head four times. Operculum twice as high as long, reaching to the vertical from the axil of the pectoral. The scales in the thoracic region are

much larger than the others. The distance of the origin of the dorsal fin from the root of the caudal is two thirds of its distance from the extremity of the snout. The length of the head is only two thirds of that of the pectoral. Silvery, the middle caudal rays and the posterior half of the pectoral black.

One specimen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from the river Parana.

Engraulis olidus.

D. 16. A. 27. L. lat. 42.

The height of the body is two ninths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one fifth. The diameter of the eye is much more than the length of the snout and one fifth of that of the head. Snout not much projecting beyond the lower jaw. Teeth in both jaws; those in the upper very small, the lower being larger, about thirty on each side. Maxillary narrow behind, reaching somewhat beyond the mandibular joint. Gill-rakers lanceolate, of moderate length, about twenty-four on the lower branch of the outer branchial arch. Origin of the dorsal fin rather nearer to the root of the caudal than to the end of the snout; anal fin commencing below the middle of the dorsal. Abdomen scarcely compressed. Pectoral fins not reaching to the ventrals. Silvery, without spots; posterior margin of the caudal fin blackish.

One specimen, 10 inches long, from the Parana.

Syngnathus Jonesii.

D. 18. Segment. 17 + 32.

Allied to *Syngnathus nitidus*, and perhaps to *Syngnathus crinitus*, but without filaments on the head. A ridge runs across the operculum, but without reaching to its end. Head and snout short, the latter somewhat bent upwards, shorter than the postorbital portion of the head, keeled above, but without spines in the median line. Interorbital space concave; crown and occiput with a median keel. Keels of the body sharp, but not spiny; the lateral keel of the trunk passes into the lower keel of the tail. Tail twice as long as the trunk without head. The base of the dorsal fin is not raised above the level of the back; it occupies six segments, of which the first is the anal segment. Caudal very short. Blackish brown; upper half of the trunk with three, upper half of the tail with seven equidistant whitish cross bands.

A single female has been sent by J. Matthew Jones, Esq., from the Bermudas; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.